## First Hit

Page 1 of 1
10 057, 649

L2: Entry 1 of 2

File: JPAB

Oct 27, 1998

PUB-NO: JP410287872A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 10287872 A

TITLE: ANTIOXIDANT AND EVALUATION OF MICROORGANISM HAVING ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

PUBN-DATE: October 27, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

NISHINO, TOMOHIKO ISHIKAWA, FUMIYASU

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

YAKULT HONSHA CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP09097106

APPL-DATE: April 15, 1997

INT-CL (IPC):  $\underline{\text{C09}}$   $\underline{\text{K}}$   $\underline{15}/\underline{34}$ ;  $\underline{\text{A23}}$   $\underline{\text{L}}$   $\underline{3}/\underline{3571}$ ;  $\underline{\text{A61}}$   $\underline{\text{K}}$   $\underline{47}/\underline{42}$ ;  $\underline{\text{C12}}$   $\underline{\text{Q}}$   $\underline{1}/\underline{04}$ ;  $\underline{\text{C12}}$   $\underline{\text{N}}$   $\underline{1}/\underline{16}$ 

#### ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To establish a method capable of simply searching microorganisms having anti-oxidant action and obtain an excellent antioxidant by the method.

SOLUTION: Anti-oxidant action which microorganisms have is evaluated by inoculating a microorganism to be evaluated into each of a culture medium to which rose bengal is added and a culture medium to which rose bengal is not added, culturing the microorganism under light irradiation, determining bacterial numbers or turbidity and obtaining a ratio of measured value of each culture medium. The anti-oxidant comprises a yeast, e.g. Candida stellatus, Candida parapsilosis, Rhodotorula rubra, Hyphopichia burtoni or Saccharomyces unisporus selected by the above evaluation method or its cultured product.

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## First Hit

# **End of Result Set**

L2: Entry 2 of 2

File: DWPI

Oct 27, 1998

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-018532

DERWENT-WEEK: 199902

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TITLE: Method for evaluating microorganisms having anti-oxidative activity - which suppress oxidation of low density lipoprotein as pathogenesis for arteriosclerosis

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

**ASSIGNEE** 

CODE

YAKULT HONSHA KK

HONS

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0097106 (April 15, 1997)

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PATENT-FAMILY:

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INT-CL (IPC): A23 L 3/3571; A61 K 47/42; C09 K 15/34; C12 N 1/16; C12 Q 1/04; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:72; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:645; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:85; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:88; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:84; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:74; C12 N 1/16; C12 R 1:78

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 10287872A BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Method for evaluating microorganisms having anti-oxidative activity comprises an antioxidant containing at least one of the yeasts of Candida stellata, Candida parapsilosis, Rhodotorula rubra, Hyphopichia burtonii, Saccharomyces unisporus, Zygosaccharomyces bisporus, Candida maltosa, Torulopsis magnoliae, Rhodotorula minuta, Rhodotorula glutinis, Pichia membranaefacciens, Candida gropengiesseri, Saccharomyces elegans, Saccharomyces bayanus, Candida tropicalis and Hansenula Holstii, their cultures and their extracts.

USE - The cosmetics includes emulsions, creams, toilet water, oily cosmetics, packs and foundations and the food includes sakes, brewed products such as miso, milk products such as butter, lactic acid bacilli products such as yogurt and fermented products such as bread.

ADVANTAGE - The evaluation method for anti-oxidative activity of microorganisms is facile. The antioxidants can suppress oxidation of low density lipoprotein(LDL) as pathogenesis for arteriosclerosis.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/3

TIT LE-TERMS: METHOD EVALUATE MICROORGANISM ANTI OXIDATION ACTIVE SUPPRESS

OXIDATION LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

DERWENT-CLASS: D13 D16 D21

CPI-CODES: D03-H01P; D05-H; D08-B11;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1999-005927

# (19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

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| C09K          | 15/34    |                       |      | C 0 9        | ЭK        | 15/34  |      |            |               |                |       |
| A 2 3 L       | 3/3571   |                       |      | A 2 3        | 3 L       | 3/3571 |      |            |               |                |       |
| A 6 1 K       | 47/42    |                       |      | <b>A</b> 6 1 | 1 K       | 47/42  |      |            | Α             |                |       |
| C12Q          | 1/04     |                       |      | C12          | 2 Q       | 1/04   |      |            |               |                |       |
| // C12N       | 1/16     |                       |      | C12          | 2 N       | 1/16   |      |            | G             |                |       |
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 抗酸化剤及び抗酸化活性を有する微生物の評価方法

## (57)【要約】

【課題】 抗酸化作用を有する微生物を簡便に探索できる方法を確立し、かつこれにより優れた抗酸化剤を得ること。

【解決手段】 ローズベンガルを添加した培地及び添加しない培地のそれぞれに評価対象微生物を接種し、光照射下で培養した後、菌数又は濁度を測定して各培地の測定値の比を求めることにより、微生物の有する抗酸化活性を評価する方法、並びに上記評価方法により選択された、キャンディダ・ステラータ、キャンディダ・パラプシロシス、ロドトルーラ・ルブラ、ハイフォビチア・ブルトニ、サッカロマイセス・ユニスポラス等の酵母又はその培養物からなる抗酸化剤。

1

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 キャンディダ・ステラータ、キャンディダ・パラプシロシス、ロドトルーラ・ルブラ、ハイフォピチア・ブルトニ、サッカロマイセス・ユニスポラス、チゴサッカロマイセス・バイスボラス、キャンディダ・マルトーサ、トルロプシス・マグノリエ、ロドトルーラ・マイヌータ、ロドトルーラ・グルチニス、ピチア・メンブランファシエンス、キャンディダ・グロペンギエッセリ、サッカロマイセス・エレガンス、サッカロマイセス・バヤヌス、キャンディダ・トロピカリス及びハンズ 10 ヌラ・ホルスティーからなる酵母群より選ばれる1種もしくは2種以上の酵母又はその培養物もしくは抽出物からなる抗酸化剤。

【請求項2】 請求項1記載の抗酸化剤を含有する医薬。

【請求項3】 抗動脈硬化剤である請求項2記載の医薬。

【請求項4】 請求項1記載の抗酸化剤を含有する化粧 品。

【請求項5】 請求項1記載の抗酸化剤を含有するLDL 抗酸化食品。

【請求項6】 ローズベンガルを添加した培地及び添加しない培地のそれぞれに評価対象微生物を接種し、光照射下で培養した後、生菌数又は濁度を測定して各培地の測定値の比を求めることにより、抗酸化活性を有する微生物を評価する方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、微生物の抗酸化活性の簡便な評価方法及びそれにより選択された抗酸化剤 30 に関し、特に動脈硬化進行の危険因子である低比重リボタンパク質(LDL)の酸化を抑制する抗酸化剤に関する。

# [0002]

【従来の技術】成人病の一つである動脈硬化は、LDLの 酸化変性が発端となっており、この酸化は、一般に、生 体内のラジカル (活性酸素等)から攻撃を受ける酸化修 飾や脂質酸化の過程で生じる物質 (マロンジアルデヒド 等)によりLDL中のアボタンパク質が修飾されることに よって起こるものとされている。このため、動脈硬化の 40 予防・治療に抗酸化活性を有する物質が注目されてい る。

【0003】また、動脈硬化の予防・治療以外にも抗酸 化剤の用途は広く、特に天然物由来の抗酸化物質を得る ことは医薬、あるいは食品への利用を中心に期待が寄せ られている。

【0004】天然物由来の抗酸化物質としては、多くは 報告されていないが、従来よく知られているトコフェロ ールのほか、サッカロマイセス・セレビシアエ (Saccha romyces cerevisiae) より分離される物質 (特開平5-15 3990号公報)、酵素処理を行った酵母タンパク質分解物 (特開平8-100175号公報)等、特定の微生物に由来する 抗酸化物質が報告されている。

2

【0005】一方、抗酸化活性を有する物質の探索には、効率的な抗酸化活性の評価方法の確立が必要である。従来の抗酸化活性の評価法としては、リノール酸を用いたロダン鉄法、TBARS法、フリーラジカルの還元を見るDPPH法等が行われている。

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、これら 従来の評価法では、微生物の有する抗酸化活性を評価す る場合には、微生物の破砕、抽出等の煩雑な操作を行う 必要があり、また土壌サンプル、発酵食品等の抗酸化活 性の評価にそのまま応用することができなかった。

【0007】そこで、本発明は、抗酸化作用を有する微生物を簡便に探索できる方法を確立し、かつこれにより優れた抗酸化剤を得ることを目的とする。

#### [0008]

20

【課題を解決するための手段】かかる実情において、本発明者らは、鋭意研究を重ねた結果、活性酸素発生剤としてローズベンガルを添加した培地及び添加しない培地中で微生物を培養し、生菌数又は濁度の測定値の比を求めることにより、簡便に抗酸化活性を有する微生物の評価が可能であり、またその評価結果は、従来の抗酸化活性評価法の1種であるTBARS法と良好な相関性を有するものであること、及び当該評価方法により、特定の酵母が優れた抗酸化活性を有し、抗酸化剤として有用であることを見出し、本発明を完成した。

【0009】すなわち本発明は、キャンディダ・ステラータ、キャンディダ・パラプシロシス、ロドトルーラ・ルブラ、ハイフォピチア・ブルトニ、サッカロマイセス・ユニスボラス、チゴサッカロマイセス・バイスボラス、キャンディダ・マルトーサ、トルロプシス・マグノリエ、ロドトルーラ・マイヌータ、ロドトルーラ・グルチニス、ピチア・メンブランファシエンス、キャンディダ・グロペンギエッセリ、サッカロマイセス・エレガンス、サッカロマイセス・バヤヌス、キャンディダ・トロピカリス及びハンズヌラ・ホルスティーからなる酵母群より選ばれる1種もしくは2種以上の酵母又はその培養物もしくは抽出物からなる抗酸化剤を提供するものである。

【0010】また本発明は、ローズベンガルを添加した 培地及び添加しない培地のそれぞれに評価対象微生物を 接種し、光照射下で培養した後、菌数又は濁度を測定し て各培地の測定値の比を求めることにより、抗酸化活性 を有する微生物を評価する方法を提供するものである。 【0011】

# 【発明の実施の形態】

ールのほか、サッカロマイセス・セレビシアエ(Saccha 〈抗酸化剤〉本願第1発明の抗酸化剤に使用される抗酸 romyces cerevisiae)より分離される物質(特開平5-15 50 化活性を有する酵母は、第2発明の抗酸化活性を有する

微生物の評価方法により高い抗酸化活性を有するものと して選択されたものである。

【0012】本発明の抗酸化剤としては、上記酵母の1 種もしくは2種以上、又はその培養物もしくは抽出物を そのまま使用し又は含有せしめたものであればよいが、 培養物を用いる場合、酵母を殺菌した上で用いることも できる。

【0013】酵母、抽出物等の取得は、常法に従って行 うことができ、その方法は特に限定されるものではな い。すなわち、酵母自体を利用する場合は、例えば、YM 10 培地等、通常酵母の培養に用いられている培地で定常期 に達するまで培養した後、その培養物を遠心分離に付し て集菌し、イオン交換水等で洗浄して培地成分を取り除 くことにより得ることができる。また抽出物を利用する 場合は、例えば、上記菌体に適当な溶媒を加えガラス・ ホモジェナイザー等を用いて菌体を破砕し得られた菌体 破砕液から各種溶媒を用いて抽出・分離して適宜濃縮、 乾燥等することにより得ることができる。

【0014】本発明の抗酸化剤は、抗動脈硬化剤等の医 薬として有用である。かかる医薬の剤型としては特に限 20 定されないが、例えば、賦形剤、崩壊剤、甘味剤等を適 宜用いて、錠剤、カプセル剤、顆粒剤、粉末剤等の経口 製剤とすることができる。

【0015】本発明の抗酸化剤を医薬として使用する場 合の投与量は、微生物の種類、投与法、患者の年齢、性 別、体重、容態等によって異なるが、経口投与の場合、 成人患者に対して1日あたり抽出物の凍結乾燥品として 1 mg~10gとすることが好ましい。

【0016】また本発明の抗酸化剤は、化粧品、特に皮 層化粧品において、皮膚の老化の抑制やシワ形成を抑制 し得る配合成分として使用することができ、例えば油/ 水型、水/油型の乳化化粧料、クリーム、化粧乳液、化 粧水、油性化粧料、パック剤、ファンデーション等の種 々の形態の化粧品に用いることができる。

【0017】更に、本発明の抗酸化剤を任意の割合で食 品に添加することにより、LDL抗酸化食品とすることが できる。また、食品に添加後に発酵させてもよい。この ような食品としては、酒類、醸造製品(酢、味噌、醤油 等)、乳製品(チーズ、バター等)、乳酸菌製品(発酵 乳、ヨーグルト等)、発酵食品(発酵豆乳、漬物、塩 辛、枘豆、パン、乳腐等) などが挙げられる。

【0018】前記の列挙された酵母のうち、チーズ、ケ フィア等の発酵乳製品への応用には、サッカロマイセス ・ユニスポラスが好適であり、ワイン等の発酵酒の用途 には、キャンディダ・ステラータ、ロドトルーラ・ルブ ラ、サッカロマイセス・エレガンスが好適であり、SCP (微生物タンパク質)等への応用には、キャンディダ・ マルトーサが好適である。

【0019】本発明の抗酸化剤に用いられる酵母は、ほ とんどが既に食品用途等に用いられ安全が確認されてい 50 kefyr IFO 0008及びRhodotorula rubra IFO 1101)を、

るものであり、医薬、食品、化粧品等に適用する上で安 全なものである。

【0020】〈抗酸化活性を有する微生物の評価方法〉 本願第2発明の抗酸化活性を有する微生物の評価方法に よれば、抗酸化活性を有する微生物を容易に探索するこ とができる。

【0021】まず、評価の対象とする微生物を、活性酸 素発生剤としてローズベンガルを添加した培地及び添加 しない培地に接種し、光照射下で培養する。

【0022】本発明の評価方法による評価対象となる微 生物としては特に限定されないが、例えば、酵母のほ か、乳酸菌、ビフィズス菌、納豆菌等の細菌、糸状菌、 放線菌等が挙げられる。

【0023】本発明の評価方法において使用されるロー ズベンガルは、可視光線の照射により特異的に活性酸素 (一重項酸素)を発生させる薬剤であり、市販品として 容易に入手することができる。ローズベンガルの添加量 は、培地に対して0.0001~1 ml、特に0.005~0.02mlが 好ましい。

【0024】本発明の評価方法において使用される培地 は、固体培地及び液体培地のいずれでもよく、対象とす る微生物の培養に一般に用いられるものを使用すればよ い。例えば、酵母の場合にはYM培地等、乳酸菌の場合に はMRS培地等、ビフィズス菌の場合にはBL培地等を使用 することができる。

【0025】培養は、対象とする微生物をローズベンガ ル添加培地及びローズベンガル無添加培地に接種し、光 照射下で、定常期に達するまで(約24時間)培養する。 その際の光照射は、例えば蛍光灯照射で、1000~1500lu xとすることが望ましい。

【0026】両培地で同一時間培養した後、両培地の生 菌数又は濁度を測定する。例えば、固形培地の場合に は、コロニーカウンターにて生菌数を測定すればよく、 液体培地の場合には、適宜希釈して分光光度計で濁度を 測定すればよい。 濁度の測定は、600~700mm、特に650 ~660mで行うのが好ましい。

【0027】次いで、得られた各測定値の比(ローズベ ンガル添加培地/ローズベンガル無添加培地)を求め、 抗酸化活性を評価する。この比が高いほど微生物の抗酸 40 化活性が優れていることを示し、例えばローズベンガル の添加濃度を0.02mMとした場合、この比が0.05以上であ れば抗酸化剤として有用であるということができ、特に 0.2以上であるのが好ましい。

#### [0028]

【実施例】以下、実施例を挙げて本発明を更に詳細に説 明するが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない。 【0029】試験例1

 18mφの試験管に5mlのYMブロスを入れ、121℃、 15分間滅菌した。食経験のある酵母菌株2種 (Candida 10

スラントから各試験管に1白金耳接種し、28℃で24時間 好気培養し、前培養液とした。本培養は、500mlの坂口 フラスコに液体培地100mlを入れ、前培養液を1%接種 し、28℃で12時間及び24時間好気培養した。終濃度が0 ~1.0mMになるように任意にローズベンガル (シグマ社 製)を無菌的に添加した寒天培地に、本培養液をスパイ ラルプレーターにより塗抹後、28℃、72時間蛍光灯照射 下 (1000~1500lux) で培養し、コロニーを形成させた 後、コロニーカウンターでコロニー数を測定した。生菌 数とローズベンガル濃度との関係を図1(A)に、またロ ーズベンガル添加培地/ローズベンガル無添加培地の生 菌数比とローズベンガル濃度との関係を図1(B)に示 す。 図1より、2つの菌株間のローズベンガルに対する 感受性には約100倍の大きな差が認められ、Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101は、ローズベンガルにより生成された 一重項酸素に対し抵抗性を有していることが確認され た。また、Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101は、赤色酵母で ありその色素は定常期になると生産される傾向が見られ るが、図1の通り、12時間(未着色、対数増殖期中期) と24時間 (赤色, 定常期初期) の結果から感受性に差は 20 認められず、色素(抗酸化物質として知られるカロチノ イド色素)と一重項酸素に対する抵抗性との間に関係は 認められなかった。

【0030】(2) 次いで、液体培地 (YMブロス) につ いて、前培養液を5回の新鮮培地(ローズベンガル無添 加)、及びローズベンガル添加培地 (0.5mm, 0.01mm) にそれぞれ50µ1、すなわち1%接種した後、28℃の恒 温室で18時間蛍光灯照射下 (1400~1500lux) で好気培 養した。容器による励起光の遮断の可能性を確認するた め、ポリプロピレン製、ポリカーボネート製及びガラス 30 製の3種の容器、並びにアルミ箔にて光を遮断したもの について同様に培養を行い、18時間培養後の本培養液を 適宜希釈してから分光光度計でODGG0を測定し、ローズ ベンガルによる増殖阻害度を比較した。この結果を図2 に示す。ローズベンガル入りYM液体培地は濃度が高くな ると発泡を起こしたため高濃度 (0.5ml) の添加は不可 能であったが、0.01mでは問題がなかった。また、ロー ズベンガルはλ550nm付近で極大吸収を示したが、660nm では吸光度の増加は認められなかった。図2の通り、容 器間に差は見られないことから、通常の微生物操作同 様、ガラス製の18㎜ φの試験管で実験を行うことがで き、液体培地においても寒天培地同様、感受性を比較で きることが確認された。更に、アルミ箔で光を遮断した サンプルが無添加培地と同様に増殖したことから、増殖 阻害効果も光照射下でのみ起こり、ローズベンガルは光 が照射されない限り細胞毒性を発揮しないことが分かっ

【0031】試験例2

試験例1と同様の方法で、ローズベンガルの添加濃度を 変え、抗酸化活性の強さの異なる3菌株 (Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101, Candida gropengiesseri IFO0659, Ca ndida kefyr IFO 0008) について00660を測定した。こ の結果を図3に示す。この結果、比較にはローズベンガ ルの濃度は0.005~0.01mMが適していることが明らかと なり、また3菌株間での活性酸素に対する抵抗性は、Ca ndida kefyrIFO 0008 < Candida gropengiesseri IFO 0659 < Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101の順に高いことが 示された。なお、ローズベンガルの添加濃度を0.005ml とした場合におけるローズベンガル添加培地/ローズベ ンガル無添加培地のOD660の比(%)を表1に示す。

【0032】試験例3

試験例2と同じ3菌株を使用して、TBARS法により、LDL 抗酸化活性を測定した。試験例1と同様の方法で上記3 菌株について前培養液を準備し、500mlの坂口フラスコ に100mlの培地を入れ、前培養液を1%接種し、28℃で2 4時間好気培養した。培養後、遠心分離(7,000rpm, 5m in, 4℃) により集菌し、得られた菌体をイオン交換水 で3回洗浄して培地成分を取り除いた。洗浄を終えた菌 体に50m1の100%メタノールを加えソニックで軽く分散 させた。次いで、菌体をガラス・ホモジェナイザー (ビ ード・ピーター, バイオ・スペック社製) で破砕し (45  $sec \times 3$ , ビーズ: 50g)、デカンテーションにより液 体部をビーズと分離させて菌体破砕液を得た。菌体破砕 液にクロロホルムを等量加え、1時間室温で振とう抽出 した。抽出後、水を少量添加して均等に2層に分層さ せ、遠心分離 (8,000rpm, 10min) を2回行い、細胞残 渣の上層をメタノール画分として、下層をクロロホルム 画分として、それぞれ共栓付き遠心管に分取して保存し (4℃)、メタノール画分をサンプルとした。シリアン ハムスター (雄、10~14遇齢)を呼飼料で5日間予備飼 育した後、0.5%コレステロール及び5%ラードを添加 した肝飼料で2週間飼育した。解剖前日に24時間絶食さ せ、腹部大動脈から採血を行い、常法によりEDTA血漿を 調製した。この血漿から超遠心法でLDL画分を採取し、 リン酸バッファー (PBS) により4℃で24時間透析した 後、適宜希釈し酸化反応用LDLとした。LDL(終濃度250 μg/ml protein) は、サンプル添加後、10μM硫酸銅の 存在下、37℃で5時間インキュベートして酸化させ、2. 5mM EDTA添加の後冷却して反応を止め、反応液中のチオ バルビツール酸反応基質(以下、TBARSと略称する)を 比色法による吸光度測定から求めた。サンプルの代わり にメタノールを添加したものをコントロールとし、下記 計算式(1)に従ってTBARSの生成を抑制した割合をLDL脂 質酸化抑制率とした。この結果を表1に示す。

[0033]

【数1】

:(1) 注算信

メタノール添加時のTBARS - サンプル添加時のTBARS  $\times 100$ LDL脂質酸化抑制率(%)=

# メタノール添加時のTBARS

## 【0034】試験例4

試験例2と同じ3菌株を使用して、アガロースゲル電気 泳動法により、LDLのアポタンパク変性抑制を調べた。L DL及びサンプルは試験例3で調製したのと同じものを使 用した。LDL (終濃度250µg/ml protein) は、サンプル 10 す。 添加後、10μM硫酸銅の存在下、37℃で5時間インキュ ベートして酸化させ、2.5mM EDTA (シグマ社製) を20μ 1添加後、冷却により反応を終了させた。また、サンプ ルの代わりにメタノールを添加したものをコントロール とし、インキュベーションを行わずEDTAを添加したもの をブランクとした。反応液2μ1を1%アガロースゲル (マルチトラックLDHアイソザイムゲル) にアプライ し、90Vで45分泳動後コーコレスト・A (日本ケミファ 社製)によるコレステロール染色を行った。ゲルを37℃

\*LDLが全く酸化されていない状態と仮定し、コントロー ルと比べてサンプルの添加により移動度の増大が抑制さ れた割合を酸化変性抑制率と定義し、下記計算式(2)に 従って酸化変性抑制率を求めた。この結果を表1に示

8

[0035]

【数2】

計算式(2):

酸化変性抑制率(%)= 
$$\frac{B-C}{B-A}$$
 ×100

A:未酸化のLDLの移動距離 B:コントロールの移動距離

[0036]

で乾燥後、各レーンの移動距離を測定した。ブランクを\*20 【表1】

3つの評価法による抗酸化活性の評価結果の比較

| 苗 株 名                     | 試験例2<br>本発明方法(%) | 試験例3<br>TBARS法(%) | 試験例4<br>AGE法(%) |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| C.gropengiesseri IFO 0659 | 30.7             | 21.93             | 5.21            |
| C.kefyr IFO 0008          | 2.4              | -11.07            | -40.62          |
| R.rubra IFO 1101          | 92.0             | 60.73             | 23.96           |

【0037】表1より明らかなように、本発明の抗酸化 活性評価法による結果は、クロロホルムーメタノール抽 果に強く反映していた。従って、本発明の抗酸化活性の 評価方法によれば、微生物の有する抗酸化活性を、容易 に評価し、選択することができる。

# 【0038】実施例1

18mmφの試験管に5mlのYMブロスを入れ、121℃で15分 間滅菌した。食経験のある酵母菌株19種をスラントから 各試験管に1白金耳接種し、28℃で24時間好気培養し、 前培養液とした。この前培養液を5回1の新鮮培地(ロー※

※ズベンガル無添加)及びローズベンガル添加培地(濃度 0.02mM) にそれぞれ50µ1、すなわち1%接種した後、2 出により得られたメタノール画分の持つ抗酸化活性の結 30 8℃の恒温室で18時間蛍光灯照射下(1400~1500lux)で 前培養と同様に往復振とう培養(100oscill/nin)を行 った。培養後の本培養液を適宜希釈してから分光光度計 で00660を測定し、比(ローズベンガル添加培地/ロー ズベンガル無添加培地)を求め、増殖阻害度を比較し た。この結果を表2に示す。

[0039]

【表2】

10

|    | <b>茜 株 名</b>                         | 00の比  |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1  | Candida stellata IFO 0857            | 0.733 |
| 2  | Candida parapsilosis ATCC 6295       | 0.662 |
| 3  | Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101           | 0.592 |
| 4  | Hyphopichia burtonii JCM 3708        | 0.535 |
| 5  | Saccharomyces unisporus FERM P-16150 | 0.532 |
| 6  | Zygosaccharomyces bisporus IFO 1734  | 0.472 |
| 7  | Candida maltosa IFO 1977             | 0.290 |
| 8  | Torulopsis magnoliae AJ 5380         | 0.227 |
| 9  | Rhodotorula minuta IFO 0387          | 0.224 |
| 10 | Rhodotorula glutinis IFO 1125        | 0.210 |
| 11 | Pichia membranasfaciens JCM 3531     | 0.188 |
| 12 | Candida gropengiesseri IFO 0659      | 0.126 |
| 13 | Saccharomyces elegans CBS 1097       | 0.123 |
| 14 | Saccharomyces bayanus IFO 10558      | 0.080 |
| 15 | Candida tropicalis IFO 1400          | 0.069 |
| 16 | Saccharomyces unisporus FERM P-16151 | 0.064 |
| 17 | Hansenula holstii IFO 0980           | 0.050 |
| 18 | Candida kefyr IFO 0008               | 0.024 |
| 19 | Saccharomyces cerevisiae IFO 1046    | 0.013 |

【0040】以上の結果、キャンディダ・ステラータ、 キャンディダ・パラプシロシス、ロドトルーラ・ルブ ラ、ハイフォピチア・ブルトニ、サッカロマイセス・ユ ャンディダ・マルトーサ、トルロプシス・マグノリエ、 ロドトルーラ・マイヌータ、ロドトルーラ・グルチニ ス、ピチア・メンプランファシエンス、キャンディダ・ グロペンギエッセリ、サッカロマイセス・エレガンス、 サッカロマイセス・バヤヌス、キャンディダ・トロピカ リス及びハンズヌラ・ホルスティーの酵母群に優れた抗 酸化活性があることが分かった。

#### 【0041】実施例2

キャンディダ・パラプシロシス ATCC 6295をYM培地 (デ ィフコ社製) 1リットルに接種し、24時間培養した。酵 40 便かつ迅速に抗酸化活性の評価を行うことができる。 母菌体を集菌、洗浄した後、エタノール100mlで抽出 し、下記の処方に従いローションを製造した。

| エタノール抽出液        | 15ml         |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ポリオキシエチレン硬化ヒマシオ | <b>1</b> 2g  |
| 1,3-ブチレングリコール   | 3 <b>n</b> 1 |
| 香料              | 0.2g         |
| 防腐剤             | 0.2g         |
| 水               | 残量           |
| 計               | 100ml        |
| [0042]          |              |

\*【発明の効果】本発明の抗酸化剤は、優れたLDL抗酸化 活性を有しており、LDL抗酸化剤として従来のLDL抗酸化 剤と比較し非常に有用であり、動脈硬化の発端とされる ニスポラス、チゴサッカロマイセス・バイスポラス、キ 30 LDLの酸化変性を効果的に防止することができるほか、 化粧品の配合成分としても有用である。

> 【0043】本発明の微生物の抗酸化活性の評価方法 は、従来の評価方法と比較して、以下のような点で有利 である。

> 【0044】(1) 菌株そのものを直接評価できること に加え、微生物が数多く存在していると考えられる土壌 サンプルや発酵食品の抗酸化活性の評価にそのまま応用 することができる。

【0045】(2) そのため、幅広い微生物に対し、簡

【0046】(3) 濁度測定という容易な測定法による ことも可能であるため、これまで抗酸化活性測定に必要 とされてきた菌体の破砕・抽出という手間を必要としな

# 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】菌株の違い及び増殖期の違い(12時間及び24時 間)がローズベンガルに対する感受性に及ぼす影響を検 討した結果を示す図である。

【図2】液体培地での培養における容器の違いによる影

\*50 響を検討した結果を示す図である。

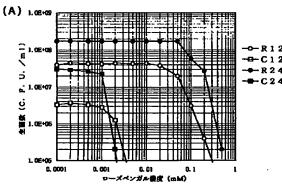
11

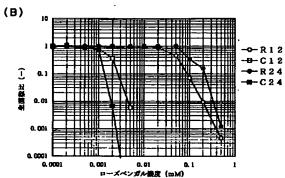
【図3】抗酸化活性の異なる3菌株について、培地中の ローズベンガルの濃度を変えて培養を行った場合のUD

# 12

660及び無添加培地における測定値との比を比較した図 である。

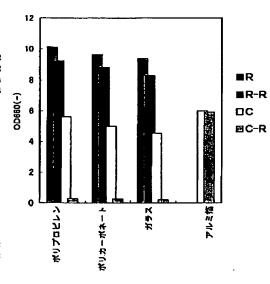
【図1】





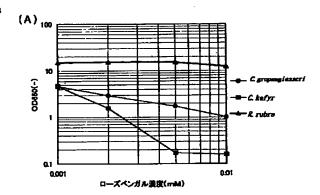
\*RはRhodotorula rubra IFO 1101、CはCondida kafyr IFO 0008 数字は本培養時間を示す

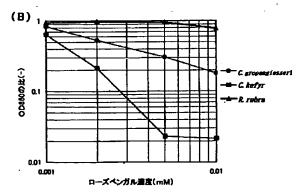
# 【図2】



R:R rubra IFO 1101 R-R:Rにローズペンガル0.01mM添加 C:C kefyr IFO 0008 C-R:Cにローズペンガル0.01mM添加

# 【図3】





# フロントページの続き

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|----------------------------|--------|------|---|----|
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      | • |    |
| C12R                       | 1:72)  |      |   |    |
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      |   |    |
| C12R                       | 1:645) |      |   |    |
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      |   |    |
| C12R                       | 1:85)  |      |   |    |
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      |   |    |
| C12R                       | 1:88)  |      |   |    |
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      |   |    |
| C12R                       | 1:84)  |      |   |    |
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      |   |    |
| C12R                       | 1:74)  |      |   |    |
| (C12N                      | 1/16   |      |   |    |
| C12R                       | 1:78)  |      |   |    |

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant: YAKULT HONSHA CO LTD

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(72)Inventor: NISHINO TOMOHIKO

ISHIKAWA FUMIYASU

# (54) ANTIOXIDANT AND EVALUATION OF MICROORGANISM HAVING ANTIOXIDANT **ACTIVITY**

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To establish a method capable of simply searching microorganisms having anti-oxidant action and obtain an excellent antioxidant by the method. SOLUTION: Anti-oxidant action which microorganisms have is evaluated by inoculating a microorganism to be evaluated into each of a culture medium to which rose bengal is added and a culture medium to which rose bengal is not added, culturing the microorganism under light irradiation, determining bacterial numbers or turbidity and obtaining a ratio of measured value of each culture medium. The anti-oxidant comprises a yeast, e.g. Candida stellatus. Candida parapsilosis, Rhodotorula rubra, Hyphopichia burtoni or Saccharomyces unisporus selected by the above evaluation method or its cultured product.

# **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

02.06.2003

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[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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# **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Candida SUTERATA, Candida PARAPUSHIROSHISU, RODOTO rural bulla, HAIFO Pichia Bull Toni, Saccharomyces uni-SUPORASU, CHIGOSAKKAROMAISESU vice PORASU, Candida mull TOSA, torulopsis MAGUNORIE, RODOTO ruler my NUTA, RODOTO ruler guru CHINISU, Pichia membrane FASHIENSU, Candida grotesque pen GIESSERI, The anti-oxidant which consists of one sort chosen from the yeast group which consists of the Saccharomyces elegance, Saccharomyces bayanus, Candida tropicalis, and alder ZUNURA HORUSU tea, or two sorts or more of yeast, its culture, or extracts.

[Claim 2] Physic containing an anti-oxidant according to claim 1.

[Claim 3] Physic according to claim 2 which is an anti-arteriosclerosis agent.

[Claim 4] Cosmetics containing an anti-oxidant according to claim 1.

[Claim 5] The LDL anti oxidant biofactor containing an anti-oxidant according to claim 1.

[Claim 6] How to evaluate the microorganism which has antioxidation activity by measuring the number of micro organisms or turbidity, and asking for the ratio of the measured value of each culture medium after inoculating the microorganism for evaluation into each of the culture medium which added the rose bengal, and the culture medium which is not added and cultivating under an optical exposure.

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the anti-oxidant which controls oxidation of the low-density lipoprotein (LDL) which is especially the risk factor of arteriosclerosis advance about the simple evaluation approach and the anti-oxidant chosen by that cause of antioxidation activity of a microorganism.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As for the arteriosclerosis which is one of the adult diseases, the oxidization denaturation of LDL shall serve as the beginning, and this oxidization shall have taken place by embellishing the apoprotein in LDL with the matter (malondialdehyde etc.) generally produced in process of the oxidization qualification which receives an attack from radicals (active oxygen etc.) in the living body, or lipid oxidization. For this reason, the matter which has antioxidation activity for prevention and the therapy of arteriosclerosis attracts attention.

[0003] Moreover, the application of an anti-oxidant is large besides prevention and the therapy of arteriosclerosis, and it has a hope focusing on use for physic or food obtaining especially the antioxidant of the natural product origin.

[0004] As an antioxidant of the natural product origin, although many are not reported, the antioxidant originating in specific microorganisms, such as matter (JP,5-153990,A) separated from Saccharomyces SEREBISHIAE (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) besides [ which is known well conventionally ] a tocopherol and a yeast proteolysis object (JP,8-100175,A) which performed enzyme processing, is reported.

[0005] The evaluation approach of efficient antioxidation activity needs to be established for retrieval of the matter which has antioxidation activity on the other hand, the rhodan iron method using linolic acid as an appraisal method of the conventional antioxidation activity, and TBARS -- DPPH which looks at reduction of law and a free radical -- law etc. is performed.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when the appraisal method of these former estimated the antioxidation activity which a microorganism has, complicated actuation of crushing of a microorganism, an extract, etc. needed to be performed, and it was not able to apply to evaluation of antioxidation activity, such as a soil sample and a fermented food, as it is.

[0007] Then, this invention aims at obtaining the anti-oxidant which established the approach that it could look for the microorganism which has an antioxidation operation simple, and was excellent by this.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] By this invention persons' cultivating a microorganism in this actual condition, in the culture medium which added the rose bengal as an active oxygen generating agent, and the culture medium which is not added, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly, and asking for the ratio of the measured value of the number of micro organisms or turbidity Evaluation of the

microorganism which has antioxidation activity simple is possible. Moreover, the evaluation result TBARS which is one sort of the conventional antioxidation activity appraisal method -- it has the antioxidation activity excellent in specific yeast by that it is what has law and good functionality, and the evaluation approach concerned, and a header and this invention were completed for it being useful as an anti-oxidant.

[0009] This invention Namely, Candida SUTERATA, Candida PARAPUSHIROSHISU, RODOTO rural bulla, HAIFO Pichia Bull Toni, Saccharomyces uni-SUPORASU, CHIGOSAKKAROMAISESU vice PORASU, Candida mull TOSA, Torulopsis MAGUNORIE, RODOTO ruler my NUTA, RODOTO ruler guru CHINISU, Pichia membrane FASHIENSU, Candida grotesque pen GIESSERI, The anti-oxidant which consists of one sort chosen from the yeast group which consists of the Saccharomyces elegance, Saccharomyces bayanus, Candida tropicalis, and alder ZUNURA HORUSU tea, or two sorts or more of yeast, its culture, or extracts is offered.

[0010] Moreover, after this invention inoculates the microorganism for evaluation into each of the culture medium which added the rose bengal, and the culture medium which is not added and cultivates it under an optical exposure, it offers the approach of evaluating the microorganism which has antioxidation activity, by measuring the number of bacilli, or turbidity and asking for the ratio of the measured value of each culture medium.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

<Anti-oxidant> The yeast which has the antioxidation activity used for the anti-oxidant of the 1st invention of this application is chosen as what has high antioxidation activity by the evaluation approach of a microorganism of having the antioxidation activity of the 2nd invention.

[0012] Although what is necessary is just to make it contain as an anti-oxidant of this invention, using one sort, two sorts or more, the culture of those, or extract of the above-mentioned yeast as it is, when using a culture, it can also use, after sterilizing yeast.

[0013] Acquisition of yeast, an extract, etc. can be performed according to a conventional method, and especially the approach is not limited. That is, when using the yeast itself, for example, after cultivating until it reaches a stationary phase in culture media usually used for culture of yeast, such as YM culture medium, the harvest of the culture can be attached and carried out to centrifugal separation, and it can obtain by ion exchange water's etc. washing and removing a culture-medium component. Moreover, when using an extract, it can obtain from the fungus body crushing liquid which the suitable solvent for the above-mentioned fungus body is added [ liquid ], and may have had the fungus body crushed using a glass homogenizer etc. an extract and by dissociating and carrying out concentration, desiccation, etc. suitably using various solvents.

[0014] The anti-oxidant of this invention is useful as physic, such as an anti-arteriosclerosis agent. Although not limited especially as this medicinal pharmaceutical form, it can consider as oral pharmaceutical preparation, such as a tablet, a capsule, a granule, and powders, for example, using an excipient, disintegrator, a sweetening agent, etc. suitably.

[0015] Although the dose in the case of using the anti-oxidant of this invention as physic changes with the class of microorganism, the prescribing [ for the patient ]-a medicine method, a patient's age, sex, weight, condition, etc., in internal use, it is desirable to be referred to as 1mg - 10g as a freeze-drying article of an extract per day to an adult patient.

[0016] Moreover, in cosmetics, especially skin cosmetics, the anti-oxidant of this invention can be used as a combination component which can control control and the Siwa formation of aging of the skin, for example, can be used for the cosmetics of various gestalten, such as the charge of emulsification makeup of water / oil/water type, and oil type, a cream, a makeup milky lotion, face toilet, a charge of oily makeup, a pack agent, and foundation.

[0017] Furthermore, it can consider as an LDL anti oxidant biofactor by adding the anti-oxidant of this invention for food at a rate of arbitration. Moreover, you may make it ferment, after adding for food. As such food, an alcoholic beverage, brewing products (vinegar, bean paste, soy sauce, etc.), dairy products (a cheese head, butter, etc.), lactic-acid-bacteria products (fermented milk, yogurt, etc.), fermented foods

(fermentation soybean milk, pickles, picked fish guts, fermented soybeans, a pan, \*\*\*\*, etc.), etc. are mentioned.

[0018] Saccharomyces uni-SUPORASU is suitable for application to fermented milk products, such as a cheese head and a kefir, among the yeast with which the above was enumerated, Candida SUTERATA, RODOTO rural bulla, and the Saccharomyces elegance are suitable for the application of fermentation alcohol, such as wine, and Candida mull TOSA is suitable for application to SCP (single-cell protein) etc.

[0019] The yeast used for the anti-oxidant of this invention is safe, when most is already used for a food-grade way etc., insurance is checked and it applies to physic, food, cosmetics, etc.

[0020] The <evaluation approach of a microorganism of having antioxidation activity> According to the evaluation approach of a microorganism of having the antioxidation activity of the 2nd invention of this application, it can look for the microorganism which has antioxidation activity easily.

[0021] First, the microorganism made into the object of evaluation is inoculated into the culture medium which added the rose bengal as an active oxygen generating agent, and the culture medium which is not added, and is cultivated under an optical exposure.

[0022] Although not limited especially as a microorganism used as the candidate for evaluation by the evaluation approach of this invention, bacteria, such as lactic acid bacteria besides yeast, lactobacillus bifidus, and Bacillus natto, mold, an Actinomyces, etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0023] The roses bengal used in the evaluation approach of this invention are drugs made to generate active oxygen (singlet oxygen) specifically by the exposure of a visible ray, and can come to hand easily as a commercial item. Especially the addition of a rose bengal has desirable 0.005-0.02mM 0.0001 to 1 mM to a culture medium.

[0024] Any of a solid medium and a liquid medium are sufficient as the culture medium used in the evaluation approach of this invention, and what is generally used for culture of the target microorganism should just be used for it. For example, in the case of yeast, in the case of lactic acid bacteria, YM culture medium etc. can use BL culture medium etc. in the case of lactobacillus bifidus, such as an MRS culture medium.

[0025] Culture inoculates the target microorganism into a rose-bengal addition culture medium and a rose-bengal additive-free culture medium, and it is cultivated until it reaches a stationary phase under an optical exposure (about 24 hours). The optical exposure in that case is for example, a fluorescent lamp exposure, and being referred to as 1000-1500lux is desirable.

[0026] After carrying out the same time amount culture by both culture media, the number of micro organisms or turbidity of both culture media is measured. For example, what is necessary is to dilute suitably in the case of a solid medium, and just to measure turbidity with a spectrophotometer in the case of a liquid medium, that what is necessary is just to measure the number of micro organisms with a colony counter. It is desirable to perform especially measurement of turbidity by 650-660nm 600-700nm.

[0027] Subsequently, it asks for the ratio (a rose-bengal addition culture medium / rose-bengal additive-free culture medium) of each obtained measured value, and antioxidation activity is evaluated. When it is shown that the antioxidation activity of a microorganism is excellent, for example, addition concentration of a rose bengal is set to 0.02mM(s) so that this ratio is high, with [ this ratio ] 0.05 [ or more ], it can say that it is useful as an anti-oxidant, and it is desirable that it is 0.2 especially or more. [0028]

[Example] Although an example is given and this invention is hereafter explained further to a detail, this invention is not limited to these.

[0029] Example 1 of a trial (1) 5ml YM broth was put into the test tube of 18mmphi, and 121 degrees C sterilized for 15 minutes. One platinum loop of two sorts (Candida kefyr IFO 0008 and Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101) of yeast-fungus stocks which are experienced in a meal was inoculated into each test tube from a slant, they carried out aerobic fermentation at 28 degrees C for 24 hours, and were used as preculture liquid. Main culture put 100ml of liquid media into the 500ml Sakaguchi flask, and inoculated preculture liquid 1%, and at 28 degrees C, it reached for 12 hours and it carried out aerobic

fermentation for 24 hours. After cultivating main culture liquid to the agar medium which added the rose bengal (sigma company make) in sterile to arbitration so that final concentration might be set to 0-1.0mM after the smear by spiral PURETA under 28 degrees C and a 72-hour fluorescent lamp exposure (1000-1500lux) and making a colony form in it, the colony count was measured with the colony counter. The relation between the number of micro organisms and rose-bengal concentration is shown in drawing 1 (A), and the relation between the number-of-micro-organisms ratio of a rose-bengal addition culture medium / rose-bengal additive-free culture medium and rose-bengal concentration is shown in drawing 1 (B). From drawing 1, the about 100 times as many big difference as this was accepted in the susceptibility over the rose bengal between two strain, and it was checked that Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101 has resistance to the singlet oxygen generated by the rose bengal. Moreover, although the inclination which Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101 is red yeast, and will be produced if the coloring matter becomes a stationary phase was seen, as drawing 1, the difference was not accepted in susceptibility from the result of 12 hours (un-coloring, middle of a logarithmic growth phase), and 24 hours (red, early stages of a stationary phase), and relation was not accepted between the resistance over coloring matter (carotinoid coloring matter known as an antioxidant), and singlet oxygen. [0030] (2) Subsequently, about the liquid medium (YM broth), 1 [50micro], i.e., after inoculating 1%, aerobic fermentation of the preculture liquid was carried out to the 5ml fresh culture medium (rosebengal additive-free) and the rose-bengal addition culture medium (0.5mM, 0.01mM) under the 18-hour fluorescent lamp exposure (1400-1500lux) in the 28-degree C thermostatic chamber, respectively. In order to check the possibility of cutoff of excitation light with a container, it cultivated similarly about what intercepted light with aluminum foil in three sorts of containers the product made from polypropylene, and the product made from a polycarbonate and glass, and a list, and after diluting suitably the main culture liquid after 18-hour culture, OD660 was measured with the spectrophotometer, and whenever [ by the rose bengal / growth inhibition ] was measured. This result is shown in drawing 2. Although high-concentration (0.5mM) addition was impossible since YM liquid medium containing a rose bengal caused foaming when concentration became high, in 0.01mM, it was satisfactory. Moreover, although the rose bengal showed absorption maximum near lambda550nm, the increment in an absorbance was not accepted in 660nm. It was checked like the usual microorganism actuation from a difference not being seen between containers as drawing 2 that it can experiment with the test tube of glass 18mmphi, and susceptibility can be compared like an agar medium also in a liquid medium. Furthermore, since the sample which intercepted light with aluminum foil increased like the additivefree culture medium, the growth inhibition effectiveness was also found by that a cause and a rose bengal do not demonstrate cytotoxicity only under an optical exposure unless light is irradiated. [0031] By the same approach as the example 1 of example of trial 2 trial, the addition concentration of a rose bengal was changed and OD660 was measured about 3 strain (Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101, Candida gropengiesseri IFO0659, Candida kefyr IFO OOO8) from which the strength of antioxidation activity differs. This result is shown in drawing 3. Consequently, it became clear that 0.005-0.01mM is suitable at the comparison, and it was shown that the resistance over the active oxygen between 3 strain is high in order of Candida kefyrIFO 0008 < Candida gropengiesseri IFO 0659 < Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101. In addition, the ratio (%) of OD660 of the rose-bengal addition culture medium / rose-bengal additive-free culture medium at the time of setting addition concentration of a rose bengal to 0.005mM (s) is shown in Table 1.

[0032] the 3 same strain as the example 2 of example of trial 3 trial -- using it -- TBARS -- LDL antioxidation activity was measured by law. Preculture liquid was prepared about the 3 above-mentioned strain by the same approach as the example 1 of a trial, the 100ml culture medium was put into the 500ml Sakaguchi flask, preculture liquid was inoculated 1%, and aerobic fermentation was carried out at 28 degrees C for 24 hours. The harvest was carried out after culture according to centrifugal separation (7,000rpm, 5min, 4 degrees C), ion exchange water washed the obtained fungus body 3 times, and the culture-medium component was removed. 50ml 100% methanol was added to the fungus body which finished washing, and it was made to distribute lightly by Sonique. Subsequently, crushed the fungus body with the glass homogenizer (a bead, a beater, biotechnology spec. company make) (45secx3, a

bead: 50g), the decantation was made to separate the liquid section with a bead, and fungus body crushing liquid was obtained. The shaking extract of the chloroform was carried out at equivalent \*\*\*\* and a 1-hour room temperature at fungus body crushing liquid. After the extract, little addition of the water is carried out, the slice was equally carried out to two-layer, centrifugal separation (8,000rpm, 10min) was performed twice, the upper layer of cell residue was used as the methanol fraction, by using a lower layer as a chloroform fraction, it isolated preparatively and saved at the stoppered centrifuging tube, respectively (4 degrees C), and the methanol fraction was made into the sample. After carrying out preliminary breeding of the Syrian hamster (a male, 10-14 weeks old) for five days with MF feed, it bred for two weeks with MF feed which added cholesterol and 5% lard 0.5%. It was made to abstain from food for 24 hours on the dissection previous day, blood collecting was performed from the abdominal aorta, and EDTA plasma was prepared with the conventional method. After extracting the LDL fraction with the ultracentrifugal method from this plasma and dialyzing at 4 degrees C by the phosphoric-acid buffer (PBS) for 24 hours, it diluted suitably and considered as the oxidation anti-application LDL. After sample addition, under existence of 10microM copper sulfate, LDL (final concentration 250microg/ml protein) incubates for 5 hours, and was oxidized at 37 degrees C, and it cooled after 2.5mM EDTA addition, and asked for the reaction from the spectrometry according the TBA reaction substrate in a stop and reaction mixture (it is hereafter called TBARS for short) to a colorimetric method. What added the methanol instead of the sample was considered as control, and the rate which controlled generation of TBARS according to the following formula (1) was made into the rate of LDL lipid oxidation control. This result is shown in Table 1.

[0033] [Equation 1] 計算式(1):

[0034] The 3 same strain as the example 2 of example of trial 4 trial was used, and apoprotein denaturation control of LDL was investigated with agarose gel electrophoresis. LDL and a sample used the same thing as having prepared in the example 3 of a trial. After sample addition, LDL (final concentration 250microg/ml protein) incubates for 5 hours, was oxidized at 37 degrees C under existence of 10microM copper sulfate, and terminated the reaction for 2.5mM EDTA (sigma company make) by cooling after 20microl addition. Moreover, what added the methanol instead of the sample was considered as control, and what did not perform an incubation but added EDTA was made into the blank. 2micro of reaction mixture 1 was applied to agarose gel (multi-track LDH isozyme gel) 1%, and cholesterol dyeing by the after [ 45-minute migration ] KOKO rest and A (Nippon Chemiphar Co., Ltd. make) was performed by 90V. The migration length of each lane was measured for gel after desiccation at 37 degrees C. The blank was assumed to be the condition that LDL has not oxidized at all, the rate that increase of mobility was controlled by addition of a sample compared with control was defined as the rate of oxidation denaturation control, and it asked for the rate of oxidation denaturation control according to the following formula (2). This result is shown in Table 1.

[Equation 2] 計算式(2):

酸化変性抑制率(%)= 
$$\frac{B-C}{B-A}$$
 ×100

(A:未酸化のLDLの移動距離 B:コントロールの移動距離 (C:試料添加時の移動距離 [0036] [Table 1]

## 3つの評価法による抗酸化活性の評価結果の比較

| 菌 株 名                     | 試験例 2<br>本発明方法(%) | 試験例3<br>TBARS法(%) | 試験例4<br>AGE法(%) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| C.gropengiesseri IFO 0659 | 30.7              | 21.93             | 5.21            |
| C.kefyr IFO 0008          | 2.4               | -11.07            | -40.62          |
| R.rubra IFO 1101          | 92.0              | 60.73             | 23.96           |

[0037] The result depended on the antioxidation activity appraisal method of this invention was strongly reflected to the result of the antioxidation activity which the methanol fraction obtained by chloroformmethanol extract has so that more clearly than Table 1. Therefore, according to the evaluation approach of the antioxidation activity of this invention, the antioxidation activity which a microorganism has can be evaluated easily and can be chosen.

[0038] 5ml YM broth was put into the test tube of 118mm of examples phi, and it sterilized for 15 minutes at 121 degrees C. One platinum loop of 19 sorts of yeast-fungus stocks which are experienced in a meal was inoculated into each test tube from a slant, aerobic fermentation was carried out at 28 degrees C for 24 hours, and it considered as preculture liquid. 1 [50micro], i.e., after inoculating 1%, both-way shaking culture (100 oscill/min) was performed for this preculture liquid to the 5ml fresh culture medium (rose-bengal additive-free) and the rose-bengal addition culture medium (concentration 0.02mM) in the 28-degree C thermostatic chamber like preculture under a 18-hour fluorescent lamp exposure (1400-1500lux), respectively. After diluting the main culture liquid after culture suitably, OD660 was measured with the spectrophotometer, and it asked for the ratio (a rose-bengal addition culture medium / rose-bengal additive-free culture medium), and whenever [growth inhibition] was measured. This result is shown in Table 2.

[0039]

[Table 2]

|    | 薗 株 名                                | OD.s.oの比 |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1  | Candida stellata IFO 0857            | 0.733    |
| 2  | Candida parapsilosis ATCC 6295       | 0.662    |
| 3  | Rhodotorula rubra IFO 1101           | 0.592    |
| 4  | Hyphopichia burtonii JCM 3708        | 0.535    |
| 5  | Saccharomyces unisporus FERM P-16150 | 0.532    |
| 6  | Zygosaccharomyces bisporus IFO 1734  | 0.472    |
| 7  | Candida maltosa IFO 1977             | 0.290    |
| 8  | Torulopsis magnoliae AJ 5380         | 0.227    |
| 9  | Rhodotorula minuta IFO 0387          | 0.224    |
| 10 | Rhodotorula glutinis IFO 1125        | 0.210    |
| 11 | Pichia membranaefaciens JCM 3531     | 0.188    |
| 12 | Candida gropengiesseri IFO 0659      | 0.126    |
| 13 | Saccharomyces elegans CBS 1097       | 0.123    |
| 14 | Saccharomyces bayanus IFO 10558      | 0.080    |
| 15 | Candida tropicalis IFO 1400          | 0.069    |
| 16 | Saccharomyces unisporus FERM P-16151 | 0.064    |
| 17 | Hansenula holstii IFO 0980           | 0.050    |
| 18 | Candida kefyr IFO 0008               | 0.024    |
| 19 | Saccharomyces cerevisiae IFO 1046    | 0.013    |

[0040] The above result Candida SUTERATA, Candida PARAPUSHIROSHISU, RODOTO rural bulla, HAIFO Pichia Bull Toni, Saccharomyces uni-SUPORASU, CHIGOSAKKAROMAISESU vice PORASU, Candida mull TOSA, Torulopsis MAGUNORIE, RODOTO ruler my NUTA, RODOTO ruler guru CHINISU, It turned out that there is antioxidation activity excellent in the yeast group of Pichia membrane FASHIENSU, Candida grotesque pen GIESSERI, the Saccharomyces elegance, Saccharomyces bayanus, Candida tropicalis, and alder ZUNURA HORUSU tea.

[0041] Example 2 Candida PARAPUSHIROSHISU ATCC 6295 was inoculated into 11. (Difco make) of YM culture media, and was cultivated for 24 hours. The yeast-fungus object was extracted by ethanol 100ml, after washing, a harvest and, and the lotion was manufactured according to the following formula.

Ethanol extract 15ml polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil 2g1, 3-butylene glycol 3ml perfume 0.2g antiseptics 0.2g water Residue meter 100ml [0042]

[Effect of the Invention] It has the outstanding LDL antioxidation activity, is very useful as an LDL antioxidant as compared with the conventional LDL anti-oxidant, and the anti-oxidant of this invention can prevent effectively the oxidation denaturation of LDL made into the beginning of arteriosclerosis, and also is useful as a combination component of cosmetics.

[0043] The evaluation approach of the antioxidation activity of the microorganism of this invention is advantageous at the following points as compared with the conventional evaluation approach.
[0044] (1) In addition to the ability to carry out the direct valuation of the strain itself, it is applicable to evaluation of the antioxidation activity of the soil sample considered that many microorganisms exist or a fermented food as it is.

[0045] (2) Therefore, antioxidation activity can be evaluated simple and quickly to a broad

microorganism.

[0046] (3) Since it is also possible to be based on the easy measuring method of a turbidmetry, don't need the time and effort of crushing and an extract of the fungus body needed for antioxidation activity measurement so far.

[Translation done.]